

ARMED PEACE OF NATIONS COSTS AS MUCH AS WAR

More Than Two Billions of Dollars the Yearly Cost of Armies and Navies of Ten Leading Nations.

THE cost of a single war is only equalled by the price the world pays for peace. While the world is engaged in the struggle, the cost of the armed peace maintained by the nations not now engaged in war is not less stupendous.

Never before did the leaders of peace societies in all countries have such financial arguments to direct against the Governments responsible for the armed camps of the world. The nations foremost in their preparations for war

the change of administration.

More than two-thirds of this sum is expended by Great Britain and the nations of the European Continent. Mexico and the States of South America make up a scant \$100,000,000, while the United States, Japan and Britain India spend the rest. On the other hand, taking the ten leading nations of the world, their expenditures for armies and navies, and incidentals of military preparations equal almost the grand total. Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, Turkey and the United States spend together each year at least \$1,900,000,000, or nearly two billions of

Here is the table for the cost of armies and navies to these ten nations, compiled from the latest figures available:

COST OF ARMIES AND NAVIES		
Country	Expenditure for army	Expenditure for navy
Austria-Hungary	\$25,000,000	\$15,000,000
France	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Germany	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Great Britain	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Italy	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Japan	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Russia	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Spain	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Turkey	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
United States	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000
Totals	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,900,000,000

Though these figures are undoubtedly presented by the peace societies in all good faith they are a little misleading as far as the United States expenditures are concerned. The total of \$250,000,000 charged to the United States for the upkeep of its military establishment on land and sea is too large by about \$100,000,000. If expenditures for

table, which shows the proportion of military charges to total government expenditures. For this year, for example, when there was another billion dollar Congress, the total appropriations properly chargeable in the maintenance of armed peace, are \$241,383,000, out of total appropriations amounting to \$1,098,647,000. Thus the total expenditures for military purposes are only about 21 per cent, even though these

Table A. Increase for Armies and Navies Combined.

Country	1881	1901	1911	1912	Estimated Total for Thirty Years
Austria-Hungary	\$60,182,000	\$61,317,000	\$68,121,000	\$72,441,000	\$2,000,000,000
France	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Germany	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Great Britain	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Italy	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Japan	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Russia	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Spain	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Turkey	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$3,000,000,000
Totals	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	\$19,000,000,000

PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON MILITARY CHARGES TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

Country	Expenditure on military charges	Total expenditure	Per cent
Austria-Hungary	\$85,199,000	\$1,098,647,000	7.75
France	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Germany	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Great Britain	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Italy	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Japan	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Russia	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Spain	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
Turkey	\$200,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	18.20
United States	\$241,383,000	\$1,098,647,000	21.96
Totals	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,098,647,000	21.96

Expenditures Increasing Too--The United States Gets Less Return Than the European Powers

Through the United States holds fourth place, according to these figures, in amount of expenditures for war preparations, it is really far behind if judged by results. The United States Government pays higher for preparation for war than any other nation in the world. It pays its soldiers and sailors higher wages; their food is better, and costs much more than that of foreign soldiers and blacksmiths; their clothing is more expensive; the American Government must pay much higher prices for battleships, guns and all munitions and materials of war. Consequently with one of the biggest military bills to foot, the United States really has less to show

United States is a dwarf among military nations. The standing of the nations with regard to naval strength is shown in this table:

Nation	Tonnage	Number of ships
Great Britain	1,235,000	144
Germany	825,000	114
United States	774,000	114
France	635,000	114
Japan	435,000	114
Russia	385,000	114
Italy	285,000	114
Austria	185,000	114

As would be the case if vessels now being completed were included.

Present order of tonnage completed.

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BILLPOSTER DOES THE TRICK.
The billposter is a man of industry. Besides seeking new places to post their

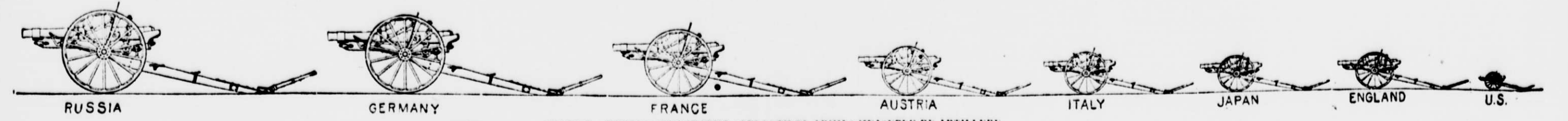
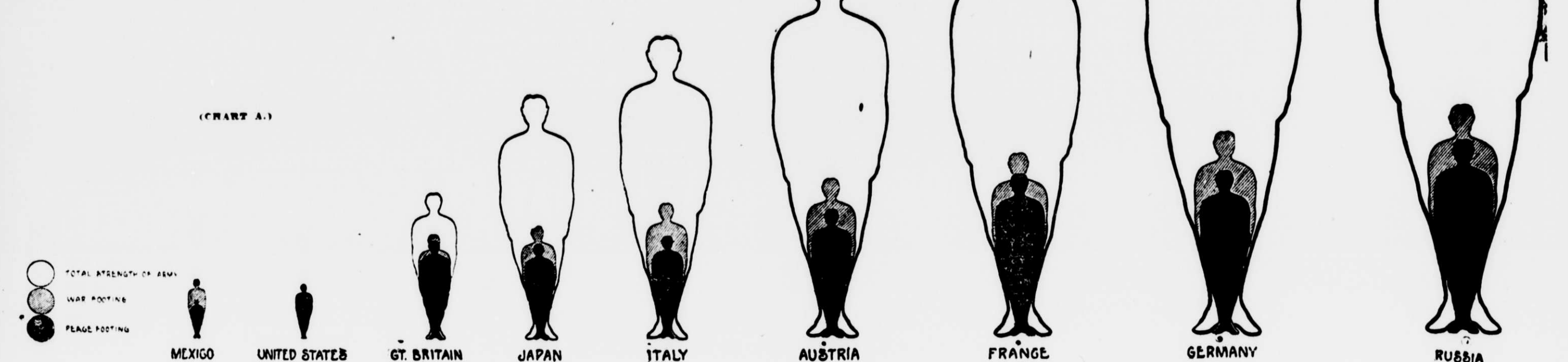


Chart B. SHOWING COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF ARMIES MEASURED BY ARTILLERY.

Country	Population	Peace	War	Reserves	Total
MEXICO	10,000,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
JAPAN	50,000,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
FRANCE	40,000,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000
RUSSIA	100,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
UNITED STATES	100,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
GERMANY	60,000,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
ITALY	30,000,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	90,000
AUSTRIA	20,000,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
ENGLAND	40,000,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	120,000



have received new impetus from the Balkan conflict, and are increasing the already huge expenditures for battle-ships, armies and munitions of war.

Never before has the world seen anything like the present situation. Extra taxation in Germany, increase of the reserves and length of military service in France, more than a quarter of a billion dollars for battleships in England together with a big outlay for airships--these are the symptoms of the war fever that holds Europe in its grip.

Even the most enthusiastic believer in insurance hedgehog the money paid out as premiums, for which he gets practically no return so long as all goes well. Is it any wonder then that millions of the governed all over the world are protesting against the tremendous assessments made upon them by their Governments to pay the cost of insurance against war?

Those who advocate the present enormous and annually increasing expenditures for armament answer that they are fully justified if they serve to keep the peace. Which is better, they ask, for armament or the risk of the nation's prosperity and even its existence, by exposure to attack through unpreparedness for war? Which is preferable, a diversion of part of the national revenues to pay for armies and warships, or the destruction of property and the loss of life inevitable if war should come upon the unprepared? Certainly, the fact that within little more than a year the world has seen two wars in the Mediterranean goes far to refute the assertion of the peace advocates that war is at an end and armament therefore unnecessary.

Considering the fact that they hold a brief for those in favor of the abolition of war preparations, it is not after all so strange that figures of the cost of armed peace are most available at the headquarters of the peace societies. Not that the War and Navy departments at Washington do not keep a careful record of their own expenditures, and also keep in touch with what other nations are doing; but the men intrusted with the responsibility of preparing the United States against war are more concerned with what other armed nations have than with what it costs them. Therefore, it has remained largely for the peace advocates to collate the figures and dress them up as impressively as possible.

Their figures are impressive enough without any unbecomingly intended padding. To begin with they present the stupendous, incomprehensible sum of \$2,250,000,000 as the combined annual expenditure of all the civilized nations for armaments in time of peace. This sum takes no account of the cost of putting Europe on its present war footing or of the cost of the recent Russo-Japanese or the present Russo-Balkan war.

One could make many comparisons to show just what this vast sum represents. Suffice it to say that it is a billion dollars more than the entire money wealth of the United States Government, reserve, securities and all, which is going to take twenty or thirty men in the Treasury Department three or four weeks to count as an incident of

dollars. For these ten nations, which are leading in the race for greater armaments, figures of one year are eclipsed by those of succeeding years, so that two billions of dollars probably by this time represents the sum total of the annual military bills which the people of those countries must pay.

The same correction must be borne in mind in considering the following

expenses have increased in the few years since the peace society figures were compiled. Non-military appropriations and pension appropriations have increased more rapidly than the military bills. Consequently in the table above the percentage accredited to the United States is much too high, as the figures will show.

How these war expenditures, or rather expenditures to prevent war, as they are termed by those responsible for them, have mounted to such tremendous figures, is shown by table A, giving the cost of the world's armies and navies for every ten years in the last generation. The totals for each nation mount into the billions since 1881.

The table with the graphic charts (see chart A), shows the military preparedness of nine countries: Mexico, United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Austria, France, Germany and Russia. As is readily seen, despite the millions it spends on the army, the

bill they are continually striving to devise ideas in posting which are bound to attract the public.

The latest notion of the billposter is visible on Broadway. Instead of posting the bills in the usual manner the ingenious poster has turned the bills upside down. The attention of the public is immediately attracted and some persons almost stand on their heads trying to decipher the bills

actual war preparation are meant. The sum given includes expenditures for river and harbor works, which are carried on by the War Department, and for other things not at all military in their nature, though under the jurisdiction of that Department.

It has been pointed out by opponents of a standing army that Switzerland maintains no standing army, but they do not take into consideration the fact that a large proportion of the male citizens are trained marksmen and a nation of sharpshooters calls for consideration and respect. In that little republic there are 3,500 shooting societies with a membership of 214,000. If American citizens were instructed in rifle shooting in the same ratio there would be in the neighborhood of 5,000,000 trained marksmen in the United States.

Ex-Speaker Cannon, who introduced the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 when the war with Spain broke out, has said that we would not have had that war if we had been in a state of preparedness. Major-General Joseph Wheeler has said that not more than 15 per cent. of his division of volunteers had ever fired a military rifle before landing in Cuba.

As against the numerous and active peace societies which would abolish war and armies along with it there are in this country only two societies which seek to secure peace by advocating the upbuilding of our national defenses and the encouragement of military training. These are the Navy League and the National Rifle Association of America. The main object of the former is to promote a strong navy; that of the latter is to promote interest in rifle practice. The activities of the rifle association began principally on account of the experience of the Spanish-American war, in which many of the volunteers lacked the first rudiment of a soldier, the ability to shoot straight. For over eight years this association has been urging Congress to pass legislation to give Government sanction and support to rifle training generally among citizens.

In 1905 the Military Committee of the House reported such legislation favorably and in 1910 the bill was passed in the Senate. Another proposed law authorizes the War Department to issue obsolete arms to rifle clubs and provides an annual appropriation for rifle practice under Government supervision. The United States is the only first class

trained enemy until they too have been trained; and such training should be done before war breaks out.

It is obvious that the citizen soldier must have some training in time of peace if he is to be effective, and the problem is to devise means for some kind of universal training. The school-boy of to-day may be the soldier of to-morrow and the training of the youth is a fundamental principle in the national defense policy of many of the great Powers. Official reports for 1912 show that with over 20,000,000 males between the ages of 18 and 45 in this

required. Where could they be obtained? There are fifty universities and agricultural colleges which, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, receive funds from the Government in return for including instruction in military tactics in their curricula. Army officers are detailed to these institutions as professors of military science and tactics. The fifty colleges receive annually from the Government \$3,359,767. An examination of the reports of the army officers who inspect these institutions shows the following facts:

There are 110 military schools in this country, but the number of their graduates is so small that they cannot supply the solution of the problem under consideration. In the opinion of some students of the country's military needs the solution will be found in the public schools.

There are about 12,000,000 boys in the primary and high schools of the country; nearly a million reach manhood's estate each year, and practically all of them are available for military service. There are in addition 9,560 private preparatory schools, with an enrollment of about 500,000. To give some degree of military training to these boys is the proposition.

All those educated at the expense of the State should be trained to defend the State if necessary, is the argument. Military drill and rifle practice should be maintained in every public high school. In connection with playgrounds there should be rifle ranges. It is further urged that the boys would benefit by the physical exercise, by the discipline taught and by the principles of honor and duty to country instilled. The State, it is pointed out, should gain through the training of citizens possessed of habits of regularity, precision and obedience to law, and the nation be provided with natural defenders, even having some acquaintance with the military instruction necessary to every soldier.

In 1894 military instruction was introduced in the public schools of New York city and every school had its company or battalion. The organization was designated the American Guard. Twenty years ago 10 per cent. of the public high schools of Massachusetts had cadet corps. In other States the same plan has been tried. Boston, Washington, Portland, Me., Oden and Salt Lake City have succeeded in main-

Under the head of "Amount of Federal Funds Allowed for Military Purposes" are such statements as these: "No specific amount"; "not known"; "such amounts as are needed"; "Of three universities receiving \$75,000 annually each, one appropriates \$2,100, another \$250; another with only 132 students in the military department

country only 122,377 were enrolled in the National Guard. The strength of the regular army is nearly 80,000, 60,000 troops being stationed in the United States. The regular army and the National Guard united supply a total available trained force of about 202,000. For a war of any magnitude at least 500,000 trained men would be

CADET RIFLE TEAM OF ST. JOHN'S MILITARY ACADEMY, DELAFIELD, WIS.

United States that the military establishment in time of peace shall be a small regular army and that the ultimate war force of the nation shall be a great army of citizen soldiers. While this policy has advantages, it is nevertheless true that reliance upon citizen soldiers is subject to the limitation that they cannot be expected to meet a

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